

5.3300

78067
307/62-66-1-13/37

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Klabunovskiy, Ye. I., Kravchenko, N. A.

TITLE: Catalytical Synthesis of Isoprene From Gaseous Hydrocarbons. II. Synthesis of Isoprene From Propylene

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, Nr 1, pp 73-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Technical propylene was dimerized to 2-methyl-2-pentene. The alumina-silica catalyst, containing small amounts of oxides of magnesium, copper, and iron, was treated with solutions of aluminum sulfate or titanium sulfate. The yield of dimer, at 300-360° and atmospheric pressure, was 38.7% of the polymeric reaction products. The dimer was converted into isoprene in a quartz tube at 750°. $\tau = 0.09$ sec, 306 mm, in 17.7% yield (the ratio, nitrogen carrier: dimer was 1:0.33). There are 3 tables; 15 references, 1 U.K., 4 Soviet, 10 U.S. The 5 most recent U.S. references are: U.S. Patents

Card 1/2

Catalytical Synthesis of Isoprene
From Gaseous Hydrocarbons. II

78067
SOV/62-60-1-13/37

2404056 (1946); 2446619 (1948); 2507864 (1950); 2470688
(1949); 2476512 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry of
the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Institut
organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii
nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1958

Card 2/2

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; ZRELOV, V.P.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.

Change in the enzymatic and optical activity of lysozyme irradiated
by electrons and protons. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6:1449-1451 Ap
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR i
Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy. Predstavleno
akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.

Synthetic activity of the hen egg white lysozyme. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.khim. no.3:584 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034043

S/0020/64/155/006/1449/1451

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, N. A.; Zrellov, V. P.; Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: On enzymatic and optical changes of activity in lysozyme upon irradiation with electrons and protons

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 6, 1964, 1449-1451

TOPIC TAGS: lysozyme, lysozyme enzymatic activity, lysozyme specific rotation, electron irradiation, proton irradiation, proton energy, electron energy, lysozyme chromatography

ABSTRACT: This activity was studied on crystalline lysozyme from chicken eggs under the influence of comparatively rapid electrons and protons with insignificant ionization losses (2-3 Mev. cm^2/g). Prior to irradiation the ampoule with the lysozyme was evacuated for 1 hour; some tests were conducted without evacuation. For spectroscopic determination a solution of 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ was used. The activity was determined with acetone Micrococcus lysodeikticus powder in a 6.2 pH phosphate buffer. Details on the polarimetric conditions are given; a 1% lysozyme solution was used. The protons had an energy of 665 Mev (synchrocyclotron). Results showed

Cord ; 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034043

the usual decreased enzymatic activity, and the specific rotation value of the protein increased after irradiation. Electron irradiation was carried out with a Tl^{204} source placed so that only electrons with an energy above 0.35 Mev could reach the enzyme; their average energy was 0.3 Mev, and they constituted 29% of the Tl^{204} electron spectrum. Electron irradiation had the opposite effect on the lysozyme, increasing enzymatic activity which reached 120% at a $3.2 \cdot 10^5$ dose, and decreasing slowly afterwards. Some decrease of specific rotation was also observed. Enzymatic activity returned to initial values 2-3 months after irradiation. The non-evacuated samples were more stable. Preliminary chromatographic tests showed the increased enzymatic activity to derive from a mixture of the original protein with other more active, as well as partly inactivated products. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Ob"edinenny'y institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joined Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL: 00

AKSEL'BAND, A.M., dotsent, nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRAVCHENKO, H.A., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ASNER, B.G., rabotnik

Reducing the static electricity buildup of yarn made from rayon and synthetic fibers. Tekst. prom. 24 no.4:70-72 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Odeskkiy institut inzhenerov Morskogo flota (OIIMF) (for Aksel'band, Kravchenko). 2. Odesskaya trikotazhnaya fabrika imeni N.K. Krupskoy (for Asner).

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.

Methodology of forecasting the elements of a hydrograph of rain
floods for the Prut River. Trudy Ukr NIGMI no.46:48-51 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

RUMYANTSEV, A.P.; FEDOROVA, L.P.; KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; TARAROEVA, L.D.
KROCHEVSKAYA, I.V.

Ultrasonic control of macrodefects and local structural
inhomogeneities in turbine blades. Defektoskopiia no. 5:
3-7 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.

Constructing the stage-discharge relation by the rate of translation of the crests of flood waves. Sbor. rab. po gidrol. no.4:119-122 '64.

Approximate method of calculating daily discharges during the autumnal ice flow and ice jams. Ibid.:123-124

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Moldavskoy SSR.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KLEOPINA, G.V.; KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.

Isolation and desalting of the products of lysozyme modified
by iodoacetic acid. Biokhimiia 30 no. 3:534-542 My-Je '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR,
Moskva.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.

Method of forecasting the maximum water level of rain floods
of the Dniester at Kamenka. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:51-52
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kishinevskoye byuro pogody.

KLEOPINA, G.V.; KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.

Role of ϵ -amino groups of lysine in lysozyme. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.5:830-838 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zolinskogo AN SSSR.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BIZHOSSENKO,
A.G., dotsent, kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; LYUBASHEVSKO, M.A., assistant.

Studying the sweat glands in cattle in relation to milk production. Nauk.
zap.Kiev.un. 8 no.7:217-239 '50 [i.e.'49]. (MLRA 9:10)
(Cows) (Sweat glands)

KRAVCHENKO, N.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6708

Author: Kazakov, A., Kravchenko, N., Mirzoyeva, V., Markov, G.

Institution: None

Title: Regeneration of Salting Brine

Original

Publication: Myasnaya industriya SSSR, 1953, No 3, 32-35

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

KRAVCHENKO, N. A.

N/5
727
.K91

Plemennoy podbor pri razvedenii po liniyam (Pedigree
selection in line breeding) Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.

263 p. illus., diags., tables.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A., Professor

"The Building of the Theory of Rearing Agricultural Animals."

Report given at 13th Inter-VUZ (Higher Educational Institutes) Scientific-Industrial Conference, held February, 1956, at Kiev Vet Inst.

(Kiev Vet Inst for Kravchenko, N.A.)

KILAVCHENKO, Nikolay Antonovich, prof. doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
DUBROVA, K.D., red.; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhn.red.; GUREVICH, M.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Selection of breeding stock] Plemennoi podbor. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i
dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 397 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

KRAVCHENKO, N. A.

USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems. Q-1

Abs Jour : R. F. Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2614

Author : Kravchenko, N.A.

Inst : Institute of Animal Morphology, AS USSR

Title : Working a Theory of the Rearing of Farm Animals.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-sta morf. zhivo-tkh, AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 22, 64-73.

Abstract : Successful rearing of animals is achieved through a correct combination of the internal laws of development with environmental effects. The internal laws of development pertain to selectivity, plasticity and completeness. Selectivity encompasses the uptake distribution and excretion of substances from the organism, growth, proliferation, and dynamics. Plasticity modifies selectivity.

Card 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems. Q-1

Abs Jour : R. F. Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2614

Completeness is expressed in the correlation of changes. The parts with the highest growth energy undergo the greatest changes. The laws of growth are: intermittence, dynamic "jumps", surge, repetitiveness. Besides growth surges, there exist also growth rhythms. There is a scheme of directed actions during separate stages of individual development. The means of influencing the organism are twofold: natural (feeding, exercise, temperature, light, climate, hygiene, humidity), and artificial (surgical, hormonal, medical, incubation, artificial insemination, mechanical milking, etc.). In the determination of the doses and durations of influencing means, it is necessary to take into account the age and developmental stage of the animal, the season, and the duration of effect, and also economic effectiveness.

Card 2/2

KRAVCHENKO, N.A., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Line breeding ("Practice and theory in breeding purebred horses"
by V.O. Vitt. Reviewed by N.A. Kravchenko). Zhivotnovodstvo 20
no.9:92-94 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Horse breeding)
(Vitt, V.O.)

KRAVCHENKO, Nikolay Antonovich, doktor sel'khoz.nauk, prof.;
BYRDINA, A.S., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn. red.

[Livestock breeding] Razvedenie sel'skokhoziaistvennykh
zhivotnykh. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 310 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

I 37110-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(f)/I/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6014417 (N) JD/HW/EM/JT SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/005/0003/0007

AUTHORS: Rumyantsev, A. P.; Fedorova, L. P.; Kravchenko, N. A.; Tararoyeva, L. D.;
Krichevskaya, I. V.

ORG: none

68
67

TITLE: Ultrasonic control of macrodefects and local structural inhomogeneities in turbine blades

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 5, 1965, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, ~~turbine~~ metallurgic testing machine, metal test, *ultrasonics*

ABSTRACT: An immersion type ultrasonic installation for the detection of structural defects in turbine blades, developed by the Khar'kov Aviation Institute (Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut) and the Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) for the Khar'kov Turbogenerator Factory im. S. M. Kirov (Khar'kovskiy turbogeneratorny zavod), is described. The device is capable of detecting defects whose effective reflective area is larger than 3 mm². The installation consists of a water bath, ultrasonic generator of 2.5 megacycles, receiver, and associated electronics for converting the sound signals into electric impulses and displaying the latter on an oscilloscope. The intensity of the transmitted sound was determined by means of an optical installation. A schematic of the control path, associated electronics, and recording procedure for the determination of defects along

Card 1/2

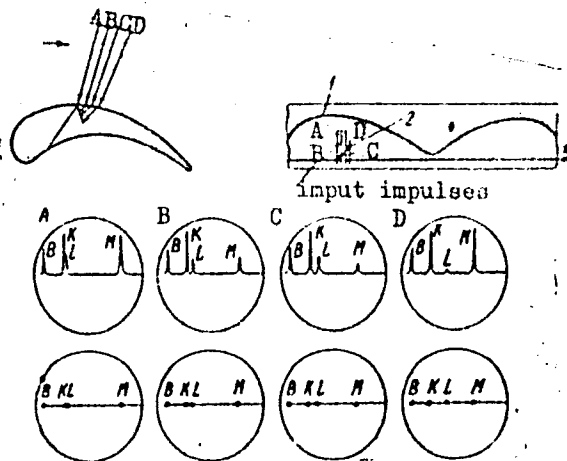
UDC: 620.179.16

L 37140-66

ACC NR: AP6014417

a turbine blade cross section is presented (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Schematic for the oscillographic recording of defects in the cross section of turbine blades.



A photograph of the optical apparatus for the measurement of the intensity of the transmitted sonic beam is also presented. It is concluded that the device is capable of scanning a turbine vane cross section in about 3--5 minutes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Nondestructive testing 14

SUB CODE: 11/0/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 of

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; SAMARINA, O.P.; KRITSMAN, M.G.

Modification of the method of the electrophoretic separation of proteins
of filter paper. Biokhimiya 18, 34-6 '53. (MLRA 6:1)
(CA 47 no.15:7579 '53)

1. Inst. Biol. Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci U.S.S.R., Moscow.

ZIL'BER, L.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu. V.; VOLINA, E.V.; KRAYCHENKO, N.A.

Antibacterial action of hemin and its derivatives. Biokhimiya 18,
109-11 '53. (MLRA 6:1)
(CA 47 no.15:7594 '53)

1. Central Inst. Epidemiol. Microbiol., Moscow.

DELYAGINA, L.P.; ~~KRAVCHENKO, N.A.~~; TER-AVAKYAN, N.P.; MIROSHKINA, S.K.

Significance of the agglutination reaction as a method for differentiating diphtheria from tonsillitis of different etiology in carriers of diphtherial germs. *Pediatrics* 39 no.4:28-30 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova (dir. M.I.Sokolov)

(TONSILLITIS, differ. diag.

diphtheria, hemagglut. reaction in carriers of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*)

(DIPHThERIA, differ. diag.

tonsillitis, hemagglut. reaction in carriers of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*)

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; LUGOVAYA, L.V.; SAL'NIKOVA, G.P.

Comparative study of some methods for determining the toxigenicity of diphtherial cultures on solid nutrient culture media. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.11:33-39 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktain i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova i Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; SADYKOVA, V.B.; AL'TGAUZEN, V.P.; BEREZKINA, G.N.;
KOSTYUKOVA, N.N.; SUSLOVA, V.S.; BOCHKOVA, V.A.; NEYMARK, F.M.

"Indicator" method for the detection and identification of
diphtheria pathogen cultures, suggested by G.V. Andreeva and
Z.N. Poliakova. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:
131-132 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; SHANINA-VAGINA, V.I.; BEREZKINA, G.N.

Nutrient medium for determining the toxigenicity of diphtheria microbes in experiments in vitro. Lab. delo 10 no.3:170-172 '64.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. I.I.Mechnikova.

KRAVCHENKO, Nikolay Alekseyevich; KLEOPINA, Galina Vladimirovna;
KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.;
SEMENENKO, E.I., red.

[Manual for the chromatographic analysis of amino acids
on columns] Rukovodstvo po khromatograficheskomu analizu
aminokislot na kolonkakh. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 69 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; POPOVA, N.N.

Detection of residual stresses in brass tubes by the ammonia test.
Zav.lab. 22 no.6:694-695 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kharkovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Brass--Testing) (Ammonia)

Kravchenko, N. A.
AUTHORS: Popova, N. N. and Kravchenko, N. A., Engineers.

TITLE: Optimum temperature range for forging and heat treatment conditions for large shafts made of the Al-Mn bronze, Sp.AM_u 9-2. (Optimal'nyy temperaturnyy interval kovki i rezhim termicheskoy obrabotki krupnykh valov iz Br.AMts 9-2). ^{129-7-7/16}

PERIODICAL: "Metallovedenie i Obrabotka Metallov" (Metallurgy and Metal Treatment), 1957, No.7, pp.28-33 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Owing to its anti-corrosive properties this material is used for components designed for operation in sea and fresh water, oil and liquid fuel. This bronze is strong, ductile and can be satisfactorily worked by pressure in the cold as well as in the hot state. Literary data relating to forging and heat treatment conditions of large size components made of such bronze are scarce and contradictory. Whilst Smiryagin, A.P. (1) recommends forging in the temperature range of 850 to 800 C, Gubkin, S.I. (2) recommends forging at 900-750 C and according to the data of the Ural Works (3) the temperature at the end of the forging process should not drop below 980 C. In this paper experimental data are given relating to the choice of the optimum regime of forging

Card 1/4

Optimum temperature range for forging and heat treatment conditions of large shafts made of the Al-Mn bronze, Бр.АМц 9-2. (Cont.)

129-7-7/16

and heat treatment of large size bronze shafts. In the experiments the materials of four different melts were used which contain various percentages of aluminium; the full composition of these is entered in Table 1, p.28. The ingots were cast into pre-heated moulds at 1120 to 1140 C, each ingot weighing 600 kg gross and the forging blank weighed 360 kg. Four sets of specimens were cut out, one from the central part along the axis and three transverse ones of a width of 15 to 20 mm in the form of segments from the top, bottom and centre of the casting. Fig.1 shows the layout for cutting out the specimens, Fig.2 is a macro-photo of the transverse specimen cut along the central cross section of the casting, Fig.3 represents graphs of the impact strength as a function of the test temperature for specimens of all the four melts, whilst in Fig.4 the microstructure is reproduced for the bronze from one melt in the as-cast state, in the state after hardening from 800 C and after hardening from 950 C. Table 4 summarises the obtained strength values. It was found that, due to the very favourable ductility of the

Card 2/4

Optimum temperature range for forging and heat treatment conditions of large shafts made of the Al-Mn bronze, Бр. АМц 9-2. (Cont.)

129-7-7/16

metal, a defect free forging can be obtained in spite of transcrystallisation phenomena if the required temperature regime is adhered to. The presence of spots where the transcrystallisation penetrates to the surface owing to the high depth of the rough machining can lead to crack formation during forging and, therefore, the machining should be effected only to a maximum depth which is necessary for eliminating surface defects. The optimum temperature range for forging is 900 to 800 C. The strength properties of the investigated bronze are attributed to the aluminium content; the properties satisfying technical requirements could be ensured by maintaining the aluminium content at its upper limit. For removing internal stresses it is recommended to temper as follows: place the casting into a furnace heated to 200 C, heat to 380 C with a speed of 80 C/hr holding at 380 for four hours, cooling in the furnace to 200 C with a speed of 20 C/hr and then cooling in air. If such heat treatment does not ensure the desired mechanical properties, then it is necessary to first harden (prior to

Card 3/4

Optimum temperature range for forging and heat treatment conditions of large shafts made of the Al-Mn bronze, 5p.AM4, 9-2. (Cont.)

129-7-7/16

tempering) as follows: placing of the forging into a furnace at a temperature not exceeding 250 to 300 C, holding at this temperature for one hour, heating to 950 C at a speed of 80 C/hr, holding at 950 C for three hours and then quenching in water. There are four figures and four Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Kharkov Turbine Works. (Khar'kovskiy Turbinnyy Zavod).

AVAILABLE:

Card 4/4

32-7-17/49

32-7-17/49

AUTHOR: Popova, N.N., Kravchenko, N.A.

TITLE: The Method of Investigating the Inclination of Cast Iron to Increase its Volume
(Metodika ispytaniya sklonnosti chuguna k rostu)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 817 - 818 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the most important advantages offered by cast iron productions is their low expansion in the case of an increase of temperature. A device for the investigation of this property was constructed. In the case of a repeated heating of 16 hours and cooling during 8 hours the longitudinal modification of cast iron was determined. As a preparation a SCh - 36 cast iron sample with a $\nabla\nabla\nabla$ 7-surface of 15 mm diameter and 100 mm length was used. Each recording of weight and of length was carried out on two preparations. By thermal treatment a comparison of microstructure was carried out. In order to avoid oxidation of ground surfaces, these were washed with a 4% HNO_3 spirit solution in a special reagent (nitrogen-acid sodium, 3 g calcined soda). There is 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 1/2

32-7-17/49

The Method of Investigating the Inclination of Cast Iron to Increase its Volume

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Turbine Plant imeni S. M. Kirov
(Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni S.M. Kirova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KULESHOV, M.Ya.

Precision forging of steel blanks for compressor blades. Kuz.-shtan.
projav. 1 no.5:4-10 My '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Forging)

S/182/60/000/010/010/015/XX
A161/A030

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, N.A.

TITLE: The Effect of a Die Surface Finish on Its Work

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 10, pp. 20 - 21

TEXT: Normal operation of hot stamps is frequently disturbed by the appearance of scores in the impressions, and unevenness after machining also has a detrimental effect since the protrusions may be torn off and the die work surface spoiled. Lubricants do not even out the surface, for they are squeezed out in pressing, and the remaining adsorbed oil film is about 0.1 micron deep and repeats the unevenness. Some authors point out that the surface finish has a decisive effect on the friction factor and wear (Ref. 3) but no numerical data exist in literature. The effect of the surface finish on the friction factor was studied with the instrument shown in diagram (Fig. 1) in which a strip imitating the die was pulled between two specimens (1) imitating the blank. The specimens transmitted pressure P to the strip by a laboratory press; the strip was pulled by an air cylinder (5) with a force F. The friction factor was calculated with the formula $\mu = \frac{F}{2P}$; the pulling effort was recorded with a dynamometer (4) with wire transmitters, an

Card 1/3

The Effect of a Die Surface Finish on Its Work

S/182/60/000/010/010/015/XX
A161/A030

amplifier (9), and a milliamperemeter. The damper (7) made the motion smooth, and the choke (6) maintained the speed. Specimens were heated to 800°C in the furnace (3), and the strip to 200°C in the same furnace. The strip temperature was measured by a thermocouple. The device started operation when the strip temperature reached 200°C ; strip moved with 1 to 8 mm/sec speed. The specimens were from 9H961 (EI961), and the strip from 5 XHM(KhNM) metal. Graphite preparation MC (MS) was spread on the strip. A laboratory press produced pressure of 22 kg/cm^2 . The strip was machined to various finishes and the roughness measured by a K8-7 (KV-7) profilometer. The test results are shown in a table and a diagram (Fig. 2); the hatched areas indicate variations of the surface finish and friction factor corresponding to the conventional surface finish designations (∇). It can be seen that the friction factor varied in a wide range: from 0.025 at $H = 0.25 + 0.30$ micron to 0.085 at $H_c = 3.25 + 3.50$ micron. It is stressed that work metal sticks to rough surface causing rapid wear. Besides this, the uneven surface has an increased contact area with the die, and thus it raises the heat exchange and speeds up the die wear. It was stated that the die impression surface must be machined to 9 finish class, with $H = 0.25 + 0.30$ micron. A rougher finish results in an abrupt rise in the friction factor and sticking of metal to the surface on account of scoring. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/3

S/182/60/000/012/005/010
A161/A030

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, N.A.

TITLE: Determination of Outer Friction Factors in Hot Stamping

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No.12, pp 13-16

TEXT: An instrument is suggested that permits direct measurement of the outer friction coefficient (i.e., in contact surfaces). It is shown in photograph (Fig.3) in operation, and in the detailed diagram (Fig.2); experiments have been carried out at 800-900°C and pressure up to 50 kg/mm², on a hydraulic laboratory press. The pressure scale was graduated to a maximum of 20 tons. The instrument consists of a pneumatic cylinder (6) (Fig.2) and an electric resistance furnace (3). Two metal specimens (1) inside the furnace are fixed on the top and bottom press crossheads with two casings (2); the temperature is measured with a chromel-alumel thermocouple (17) and regulated with an electronic ЭПД-12 (EPD-12) potentiometer (5). After the specimens reached the preset temperature, a 5XHM (5KhNM) steel strip (4) was moved in through the side aperture and connected

✓

Card 1/6

S/182/60/000/012/005/010
A161/A030

Determination of Outer Friction Factors in Hot Stamping

to the cylinder rod through the dynamometer (15). The strip was provided with a deep longitudinal bore on the butt end for a check thermocouple. The lubricant was applied to polished surfaces on the strip. The strip simulates the die, and the two specimens the blank. The strip is moved by the cylinder rod, and the effort measured by the dynamometer and the attached resistance wire pickups (16) and signal amplifier (7). The friction force is indicated on the milliammeter (8). The indications may be seen on the ammeter scale, or recorded on the oscillograph (10). Electric current is supplied through the commutator (9). The piston rod moves evenly as oil passes through the damper (11) and gauged aperture in the throttle (12) with a safety valve. Extruded oil is flowing into the tank (13). Pressure in the air line was 5 atm; the pressure gauge (14) was used for measuring. The dynamometer had been graduated by the use of a standard DY-1 (DU-1) dynamometer. The measurement accuracy was 1%. The outer friction factor was determined by the formula


$$\mu = \frac{F}{2P}$$

Card 2/6

S/182/60/000/012/005/010
A161/A030

Determination of Outer Friction Factors in Hot Stamping

where P is the hold-down effort, or normal effort, in kg, and F - the strip pushing effort. The instrument permits the evaluation of lubricants by the friction factor. For instance, with lubricant made of aluminum powder, graphite and gun grease the friction factor was 0.032, and with C5F (SBG) grease (high-disperse colloidal graphite suspension) 0.084. Without lubricant it reached 0.33. The instrument determines friction before seizure, as the contact surface is large and forces forming at scarring and seizure cannot be overcome by the pneumatic cylinder. There are 3 figures.



Card 3/6

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.

Determining the friction ratio in the plastic flow of metal.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.9:12-13 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Friction)

11400

22986

S/182/61/000/007/004/006

D038/D112

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, N.A.

TITLE: The effect of the external friction coefficient on the filling of a die cavity

PERIODICAL: Kuznochno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1961, 10-12

TEXT: The work includes a mathematical analysis with a graphic presentation of the pressures and forces in action. The analysis was based on the experiments carried out on a 28 mm diam, 18 mm high forging (Fig.2) for which 9M961(EI961) alloy was used. The drop forging was done at 1180°C. The formation process had two stages: upsetting and extrusion. The upper portion was forged without a fin. After the extrusion the part B was completely filled when BKHC (VKNS) graphite lubricant with a minimum friction coefficient was used. The part A was upset with a maximum friction coefficient without any lubricant being used. It is stated that the greater the difference between the specific pressures of upsetting and extrusion, the better the filling. The tangent of the angle at upsetting must be the maximum, and the tangent of the angle at extrusion the minimum. The difference in pressures will be at its maximum if the above described condition

Card 1/2

22986

S/182/61/000/007/004/006
D038/D112

The effect of the external friction

is observed, since a greater deformation depends on greater effort. The final condition for filling a die cavity can be expressed thus: $\Delta q_{\max} = q_c - q_e$, where Δq_{\max} is the maximum difference in pressures; q_c - specific contact pressure at upsetting; q_e - specific contact pressure at extrusion. Conclusion. The maximum difference in pressures and maximum filling of the die cavity is obtained when only the cavity B is lubricated. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

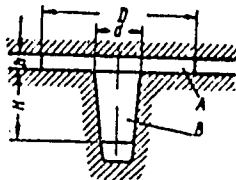


Fig.2: Sketch of the forging.

Card 2/2

S/114/61/000/012/005/006
E194/E955

AUTHORS: Kravchenko, N.A., Vereshchaga, Ye.A., Khrabachev,
V.M., Voynich, Ya.L. and Nasankin, A.F., Engineers

TITLE: Recent work of KhTGZ imeni Kirov

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, no.12, 1961, 48

TEXT: An investigation of the resistance to growth of
high-strength cast iron in steam at temperatures of 375-400°C.
The work was done on cast iron grade 34-45-5 (VCh-45-5) used in
the diaphragms of turbine type ПБК-150 (PVK-150). Test results
are also given of relaxation stability, hot hardness, and
mechanical properties at various temperatures. The resistance to
growth was determined as the change in length and weight of
specimens 15 mm diameter and 100 mm long during periods up to
4500 hours. The material displayed some tendency to increase
in length in steam at these temperatures; the mean increase in
length after 5000 hours at 375° was 1.2% and after 3000 hours at
400°, 0.86%. Holding for longer times gives no greater increment.
Exposures at 400°C for 5000 hours revealed no change in the

Card 1/5

Recent work of KhtGZ ...

S/114/61/000/012/005/006
E194/E955

macrostructure of the cast iron. The material is of poor relaxation stability.

An investigation of steel П-3 (P-3) of KhtGZ melt no. 0083.

A study was made of a four-ton melt of steel which was used to make a valve frame, parts for welding and experimental forgings. The macro and micro structures of the steel were uniform, and in both the cast and forged states the properties are stable at a working temperature of 580°C. Long-term tensile tests showed that the long-term strength for a time of 100 000 hours at working temperature is: for the forged condition 7.5 kg/mm², for the cast 9.7 kg/mm², and for a welded joint made with electrode type ЦА-26М (TsL-26M) not less than 6 kg/mm².

The introduction into manufacture of the thermal diffusion chromium plating process for reinforcing parts of steam distribution mechanisms of turbine type K-300-240.

In this 300 MW turbine operating at a pressure of 240 atm there is a need to reinforce the surface of various parts in contact with the steam, such as valve seatings running at temperatures of

Card 2/5

Recent work of KNTGZ ...

S/114/61/000/012/005/006
E194/E955

500°C and above. Nitriding having proved unsuitable, TsNIITarsh and TsZL developed a thermal diffusion method of chromium plating. The plating was carried out in a powder consisting of 70% Cr, 20% Al₂O₃ and 1% NH₄S. The parts with chromium plating mixture are packed into a container which is specially sealed to exclude air and plating takes place at a temperature of 1020-1030°C for ten hours. The container with the parts is then hardened in water and annealed. The process gives a surface coating of wear-resistant and very hard carbide Cr₂₃C₆ to a depth of 0.03 mm with a microhardness of 1450-1000 kg/mm². The process is convenient in use and gives a film of good quality.

An investigation of steel grade П-1 (P-1) in the cast condition and its introduction into production.

Tests on an experimental full-scale casting of a cylinder from steel grade P-1 showed that: there were no cracks, or accumulations of non-metallic or sulphurous inclusions; mechanical properties were satisfactory in both thin and thick sections; the stability of properties at working temperatures was satisfactory; the long-term strength of the material at a temperature of 600°C in

Card 3/5

Recent work of KHTGZ...

S/114/61/000/012/005/005
E194/E955

100 000 hours is 12-13 kg/mm² for thin and thick specimens. On the basis of the test results castings were made for the frame of the internal high-pressure cylinder of turbine K-300-241 and check tests on the metal gave good results.

Fire-resistant mould paint based on zircon.

Zircon-based fire-resistant paint has been developed and used for more than a year instead of marshallite paint for painting rods of sulphite wood-pitch mixture and it has sometimes been used for painting moulds made of fast-drying liquid-glass mixture for casting carbon and alloy steels for turbines. The paint is made of 68% zircon (iron free) + 2% fire-resistant clay (bentonite) + 10% sulphide alkali. The rods and moulds are given one or two coats of the paint. Use of the paint improves the surface finish of steel castings.

A new quick-drying liquid-glass mould material with the addition of iron ore and cooking salt.

To the usual liquid-glass formulation (consisting of 68.5% quartz-sand, 1.5% fire-resistant clay, 1% caustic soda, 6% liquid glass

Card 4/5

Recent work of KHTGZ ...

S/114/61/000/012/005/006
E194/E955

and 0.5% fuel oil) (Abstractor's note: The %'s add up to 107.5%)
is added 1% iron ore and 1% cooking salt. This change, whilst not
altering the main properties considerably improves separation of
the core from the metal by forming a vitreous skin over the mould
surface. The material is used for carbon and alloy steel castings
of up to 2.5 tons. There are no figures, tables or references.

Page 5/5

S/114/62/000/010/003/003
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Voynich, Ya.L. and Kravchenko, N.A., Engineers

TITLE: Application of the high-temperature alloy EI 765
(EI765) as a material for reinforcing parts

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1962, 37

TEXT: The paper reports successful application of the alloy EI765 in cases where its high relaxation stability at elevated temperatures is of primary importance, for instance, as a material for bolts, nuts and cotter pins in high-pressure steam turbines operating at 580 - 750 °C. The alloy is of the following composition (%): 0.1 - 0.16 C, 0.5 Si, 0.5 Mn, 14.0 - 16.0 Cr, 1.7 - 2.2 Al, 3.0 - 5.0 Mo, 4.0 - 6.0 W, 1.0 - 1.4 Ti, 0.01 B, 3.0 Fe, 0.025 S, 0.025 P, remainder Ni. The mechanical properties at 20 °C are: UTS 105 kg/mm²; 0.2% proof stress, 60 kg/mm²; elongation 20%; reduction in area 25%; impact strength 8 kgm/cm². The corresponding figures at 700 °C are: UTS 75 kg/mm²; elongation 22%; reduction in area 25%;
Card 1/2

Application of

S/114/62/000/010/003/003
E193/E38;

impact strength 8 kgm/cm^2 . The various parts are fabricated from wrought or forged stock, the forging being done at $960 - 1160^\circ\text{C}$. Forgings are given the following heat treatment: oil-quenching from 1150°C plus 20 hours ageing at 800°C . Rough machining is done after quenching, when the alloy has a hardness of 140 - 200 HB; the final machining is carried out after ageing, which increases the hardness to 255-320 HB. The EI765 alloy is also used as a material for forged blades of large gas turbines. ✓

Card 2/2

FRANCESCO, M.A., RUOPIN, G.V., FALCETTI, P.S.

Study of the reaction of carbonyl compounds with
indole-3-carboxylic acid. *Indole-3-carboxylic acid* (1965)

(XII 1016)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii, Akad. Nauk SSSR,
Moskva.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KLEOPINA, G.V.; KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.

Study of an active center of lysozyme by the carboxymethylation method. Biokhimiia 30 no.4:713-720 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

MAKIMOV, V.I.; KAVENZNEVA, Ye.D.; KRAVCHENKO, N.A.

Nature of lysozyme action on oligosaccharides, fragments of chitin.
Biokhimiia 30 no.5:1007-1012 S-L 1965. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR,
Moskva.

VOYNICH, Ya.I., inzh.) KRAVCHENKO, N.A., inzh.

Some new work of the S.M. Kirov Turbogenerator Factory in Kharkov.
Energomashinostroenie 10 no.8:46 Ag 1964. (MIRA 17:11)

KAZAKOV, A.; KRAYCHENKO, N.; MIRZOYEVA, V.; MARKOV, G.

Regeneration of hide pickle brines. Myasnaya Ind. S.S.S.R. 24, No.3, 32-5
'53. (MIRA 6:7)

(CA 47 no.21:11783 '53)

1. Moscow Meat Combine

KAZAKOV, A.M.; KRAVCHENKO, N.D.; MIRZOYOVA, V.Sh.; TELISHEVSKIY, B.Ye.

Recovery of brines. Trudy VNIIMS no.6:99-111 '54. (MLRA 10:8)
(Brines) (Hides and skins)

KRAVCHENKO, N.

USSR:

✓ Accelerating curing of meat with increased temperatures.
I. Lavrova, N. Kravchenko, and T. Poletaev. *Myslitsaya*
Ind. S.S.S.R. 15, No. 11, 18-19 (1954).--The literature on
high-temp. curing is reviewed. A new method and equip-
ment for the method is based on using circulating curing
salt, and a temp. of about 69°. Curing is completed in
about 18 hrs. M. M. Piskur

KAZAKOV, A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TELISHEVSKIY, B., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRAVCEVINKO, N.; MIRZOYEVA, V.

Regeneration of brine by electrolysis. Mias.ind.SSSR 25 no.1:23-25
'54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promysh-
lennosti. (Salt)

KOMAROVA, V.; KRAVCHENKO, N.

Test rod for solid fats. Mias.ind.SSSR 25 no.1:25-26 '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promysh-
lennosti. (Oils and fats)

KRAVCHENKO, N., inzhener; TSIBANOVA, V., inzhener.

Protective coatings for ferrous metals. *Mins.ind.SSSR* 25 no.2:32-33 '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

(Protective coatings)

SINITSYN, K., inzhener; KRAVCHENKO, N., inzhener.

A standard equipment of a meat combine. Mias. ind. SSSR 26 no.1:
23-25 '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(Packing houses—equipment and supplies)

LAVROVA, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLOVINSKAYA, V.P.; KRAVCHENKO, N.D.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVINA, I.L.I., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; CHIRYATNIK, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KONAREVSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRYLOVA, V.V.;
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TELEPNEVA, V.P., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; MATYTSIN, N.N., inzh.; MALYUTIN, P.I., inzh.

Developing a continuous mechanized preparation of sausage meat
used in the production of cooked sausages. Trudy VNIIMP no.9:
13-39 '59. (MIRA 1958)

1. Moskovskiy mynsokombinat (for Matytsin and Malyutin).
(Sausages)

BULANOV, N.; KRAVCHENKO, N.

Small-size meat cutter. Mias.ind.SSSR 32 no.6:10 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Meat grinders)

SINITSYN, K.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GNOYEV, P.S.; KRAVCHENKO, N.D.:
ANAN'YEV, V.I., otv. red.; MANVELOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Testing new equipment for the manufacture of sausage] Is-
pytanie novogo oborudovaniia kolbasnogo proizvodstva. Mo-
skva, 1962. 87 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy in-
formatsii pishchevoy promyshlennosti. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for
Sinitsyn, Gnoyev, Kravchenko).
(Food machinery—Testing)

KRAVCHENKO, N.I., inzhener-polkovnik

Mistakes in measuring coordinates by a radar station.

Vest. protivovozd. obor. no.7:62-64 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Radar, Military)

(Coordinates)

KRAVCHENKO, N.I., inzh.-polkovnik

Operation of a signal-storing network. Vest.protivovozd.obor.
no.9:53-57 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Radar, Military)

KRAVCHENKO, N.N.

How to calculate the quantity of heat necessary for the warming of
physical bodies. *Fiz.v shkole* 7 no.1:81-82 '47. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Moskva, Shkola rabochey molodeshi No.75.
(Calorimeter and calorimetry)

KRAVCHENKO, N.N. (Moscow).

On the plan outlining the curriculum in physics in the 6th and 7th grade.
Fiz.v shkole 7 no.4:50-52 '53.

(MLRA 6:11)

(Physics--Study and teaching)

KRAVCHENKO, N.N. (Moscow).

Student evaluation test in physics. Fiz. v shkole 13 no.5:51-58 S-O '53.

(MLR 6:8)

(Physics--Examinations)

ZAKHAROVA, Apollinariya Filaretovna; KRAVCHENKO, Nina Nikolayevna;
PETROVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[Manual for carrying out practical exercises in a course
on "Meteorology and climatology"] rukovodstvo dlia vypol-
neniia prakticheskikh zadanií po kursu "Meteorologiya i
klimatologiya." Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966.
34 p.
(SIRA 18:9)

BUROK, E.S.; KRAVCHENKO, N.P.; KASHIRIN, I.A.

Automatic voltage regulator for a mercury rectifier
substation. Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v proizv. no.2:42-
43 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Voltage regulators)

11(0)

SOV/93-58-10-5/19

AUTHOR: Okhrimenko, N. M., Malyshev, A.I., and Kravchenko, N.S.

TITLE: The Experience in Using Cellophane as a Prevention Against the Absorption of Drilling Fluids (Opyt primeneniya tsellofana pri bor'be s pogloshcheniyami)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 23-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Laboratory and industrial tests have determined that cellophane is a good drilling fluid thickener and can prevent the escape of fluid during turbine drilling. The tests have shown that the channels of the turbodrill's turbine remain free of clogs when the cellophane concentration of the drilling fluid amounts to 3 weight-percent of the fluid volume and the size of the cellophane particles range from 0.5 to 12 mm (Table 1). The tests have also disclosed that the cellophane particles do not drop out when the minimum fluid viscosity as determined by the SPV-5 method is 22-25 seconds and the static shear stress in 1 and 10 minutes is 38 and 43 mg/sq cm, respectively. The industrial tests were carried out in the Mukhanovo rayon of the Kuybyshev oblast' where it costs 30,000 - 150,000 rubles per well to prevent drilling fluid escape (Table 2). The authors conclude that cellophane can be obtained as waste products from the food industry or from the cellophane producing combine.

Card 1/1

KOSTIN, N.S., kand.med.nauk, KRAVCHENKO, N.S., starshaya med. sestra
(Primorskiy kray)

Kit for determining human blood groups. Med.sestra 17 no.5:27-28
My'53 (MIRA 11:6)

(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(BLOOD GROUPS)

KRAVCHENKO, N.Ye.

Age and genesis of Kara Kum sands. Trudy VNIGNI no.30:172-176 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Kara Kum--Sand)

BORISOV, A.A.; DIKENSHTYIN, G.Kh.; KRAVCHENKO, N.Ye.; LOPATINA, N.P.;
MALOVITSKIY, Ya.P.; KORNEV, V.A.

Basic features of the tectonics of the Caspian Sea and adjacent
land areas. Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.12:18-23 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut,
Moskva.

(Caspian Sea region—Geology, Structural)

KRAVCHENKO, N.Ye.

Convergence of the Greater Balkhan anticline and the Kara Kum
platform. Trudy GNIGNI no.35:227-230 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Balkhan Range--Geology, Structural)
(Kara Kum--Geology, Structural)

ALIYEV, I.M.; ARZHEVSKIY, G.A.; BORISOV, A.A.; GABRIELYANTS, G.A.;
DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHEYN, G.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; KRAVCHENKO,
N.Ye.; REZVOY, D.P.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.;
SHEBUYEVA, I.N.; IONEL', A.G., ved.red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn.
red.

[Tectonics, and oil and gas potentials of the western regions
of Central Asia] Tektonika i neftegazonost' zapadnykh raionov
Srednei Azii. Pod red. G.Kh.Dikenshteina. Moskva, Gostop-
tekhizdat, 1963. 309 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-
vedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

(Soviet Central Asia--Petroleum geology)

(Soviet Central Asia--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ALIYEV, I.M.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; KRAVCHENKO, N.Ye.; TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

Main features of the abyssal geological structure of the eastern
part of the Turkmen S.S.R. Geol.nefti i gaza 9 no.2:5-12 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neft'yanoy institut.

KRAVCHENKO, G., KORBE, G.

Work practice of technical meetings convening regularly
at the Yaroslavl Tire Factory. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.2:43-46
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'nyy Komitet profsoyuza rabotnikov neftyanoy i
khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Yaroslavl--Tires, Rubber)

KRAVCHENKO, O.

Issuing bonuses to workers for the economic use of raw materials
and improving production quality. Sots. trud 8 no.8:106-110
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Wages--Textile workers) (Bonus system)

KRAVCHENKO, O. A.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Ornamental. M

ABO. JOUR. : PZHbiol., No. 23, 1958, No. 104917

AUTHOR : Kravchenko, O. A.
INST. : Ufa Botanical Garden
TITLE : Perennial Flowers for Bashkiria

ORIG. PUB. : S. Kh. Bashkirii, 1957, No. 4, 22-23

ABSTRACT : Trials of ornamental perennials, introduced from other districts of Soviet Union, have been conducted for a number of years at Ufa Botanical Garden. The results of this work are represented by a table encompassing 27 species of perennial ornamental plants recommended by the Garden for production utilization in the cultivation of ornamental plants in Bashkir Republic. -- A. G. Vyatkina

CARD: 1/1

169

KRAVCHENKO, O.A., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby; SHCHIN, V.I., leytenant
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Nonstaff felasher stations. Voen.-med.zhur. no.1:77-79 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

KRAVCHENKO, O. A., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Decorative perennials for landscaping of cities and inhabited areas in the forest-steppe zone of the Lashkir ASSR." Kiev, 1960. 19 pp; with graphs; (Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences'; 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 24-60, 134)

AVERINA, N.I., kand.med.nauk; KRAVCHENKO, C.A.; SKOROBOGAT'KO, P.A.

Vascular tone and capillary circulation during work in hot shops.
Vrach. delo 4:150-152 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra gospiatal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. R.Ya.Spivak) Luganskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

~~KRAVCHENKO~~
KOTKOV, I.I.; BBLIKOV, B.S., v.o.golovnogogo inzhenera; TRAKHTENBERG, M.Yu.,
gologniy konstruktor; KLEVAYCHUK, P.I.; FILATOVA, O.I.; KRAVCHENKO,
O.M.; RODENKO, G.O.; BARDASH, O.P., spetredaktor

[Dwellings of two rooms and a kitchen-dining room] Zhylyi budynok na
dvi kimmaty z kukhnei-idal'nei. Proekt No.075. Kyiv, Vydavnychi
viddil, 1953. 18 plans. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Ukraine. Upravlinnya v spravakh sil'skogo i kolgospnogo
buidivnytstva. 2. Direktor Diprosil'budu (for Kotkov) 3. Kerivnik
APM-3 (for Klevaychuk)
(Dwellings)

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, M.Y. [Konstantynovs'kyi, M.I.], inzh.; KRAVCHENKO, O.S.,
inzh.

Operating the SKEM-3R beet combine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 14 no.8:15-
16 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KRAVCHENKO, G.Ya.

Use of dried sweet almond in treating peptic ulcer. Vop. pit. 21 no.1:
85-86 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Yaltinskogo sanatoriya Ministerstva Oborony SSSR.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (ALMOND THERAPEUTIC USE)

KRAVCHENKO, O.Ya.

For high labor productivity and low production cost. Khim.volok no.6:
61-63 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR.

KRAVCHENKO, P. A.

Viticulture - Siberia

Growing Amur grapes in Siberia. Sad i og. No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953. Unclassified.

КРАВЕЧЕНКО, П. А.

КРАВЕЧЕНКО, П. А.

Агролесостанция-Красноярск Territory.

New tree varieties for the fields of Siberia.
P. A. Kravchenko. Les i step' r, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

... .., p. 4.

Oak:

Oak in orchard windbreaks. Les 1 step! No. 2, 1972.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1972, UNCLASSIFIED

KRAVCHENKO, Pavel Antonovich; KRUSHKOV, N., redaktor

[Along Mongolian roads] Po dorožam Mongolii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Pravda,"
1957. 53 p. (Biblioteka "Ogonek," no.4) (MLRA 10:1)
(Mongolia--Description and travel)

1. KRIVCHENKO, P. I., GORDIYENKO, N. I., CHALYY, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fruit Culture - Nikopol' District (Dnepropetrovsk Province)
7. Ordzhonikidze Collective Farm orchard. Sad i og. no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

KRAVCHENKO, P.I.

Yields of the collective farm orchard have increased. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. 1 bol. 3 no.1:12-13 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Sadovod kolkhoza imeni Ordzhonikidze, Nikopol'skogo rayona,
Dnepropetrovskoy oblasti.
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Fruit--Diseases and pests)

KRAVCHENKO, P.I.

Comprehensive utilization of natural resources of Tengiz - Nura
Lakes. Trudy Otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.7:151-160 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Nura Valley--Lakes)

KRAVCHENKO, P.I.

Bifurcation of the Mura River. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 18 no.3:83-85
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Mura River)

KRAVCHENKO, P. I.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Geography
for the academic degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences:

"Lakes of the Lower Nura River (Complex Characteristics, Present and
Long-Term Use of Their Natural Resources)."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145